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GAZETTE

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New Series No. 100

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.
Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.
Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

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THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

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NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABOODEEN ABDOOL LATTEEF BOHRA of Bombay, Mahomedan, has contracted to sell to DAVID SASSOON SALEH, all that piece of Ground with the Bungalow thereon erected, situate in Chowpatty Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 73; any persons having any Claim thereon by way of mortgage or inheritance or otherwise, are therefore required to make known the same to me on behalf of the Purchaser at my office in the Court House within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without being subjected to such Claims.—Dated this 22nd October, 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON,

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By Order of the Board.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready-furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong to, enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 10s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms. For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo place, and 24, Finch lane Cornhill, London.

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THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.
2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.
4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles, with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term.
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14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College.
HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.
The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Cridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

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The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smith.

By order of the Court.

WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.

Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

We expected, before the publication of this number, to have received particulars relating to the attack to be made upon some forts in the Zoomut valley, mentioned in our last Supplement, but the following are all we have gathered. The expedition consists of 200 men of H. M. S. 44th, the 5th Regt. N. I. one regiment Shah's infantry, a detachment of Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Sturt, 2 iron and 4 Brass nine Pounders and 2 eight inch Mortars under Capt. Abbott, and the mountain train under Captain Backhouse; the whole moved forward under Command of Colonel Oliver N. I. towards the Zoomut valley to the S. E. of Cabool on the 27th ultimo to level a village and strongholds in that notable valley, for months past, has been haunting the roads and passes, robbing and murdering all that came in his way. had taken refuge. The Chief who sheltered him had already been urged by Captain Hay 35th N. I., who was in the neighbourhood collecting revenue, to give up his friend, but he merely replied by a volley of abuse and shot, killing two and wounding three of Hay's men; the Captain then tried the effect of two six pounders he had with him, but they were useless, and he was obliged to return, and the above mentioned force, a pretty strong one, has been sent on.

The place against which the detachment proceeds is a very strong one, being a large walled village with five forts, all flanking each other within gunshot range. It is however supposed that the Chieftain's courage will vanish and that he will take himself to the hills when he sees our formidable preparations, though the place is to be blown up, we understand, whether he resist or not.

The only other scrap of news is the certain expectation of Colonel Stoddart's arrival at Cabool in a short time; this circumstance, the authenticity of which we have every reason to believe, must be gratifying to all who, with reason, have so long deplored the sufferings of the gallant officer and animadverted upon the apparent neglect of Government in allowing him to languish so long in prison. Colonel Stoddart's liberation will also add much to our knowledge of the country in which he has so reluctantly resided and any further information as to its resources must at this time be very valuable.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 13.

Letters from Kandahar, received During the week, announce, the positive return to India of the Brigade at that place. If the force gone to the Turan Valley is kept longer than expected, the Queen's 40th, a Bombay Native Infantry and one Company of European Artillery is to be sent up in order to admit of the 16th and 42nd moving towards the provinces. General Nott has gone to take the command of the force, with the light Company of the 42nd as his escort. It will continue to act as such, should the General return to India.—*Ibid*.

A report has just reached us and we give it as such, that a body of the Akhalies had, on being refused the amount of certain pecuniary demands, possessed themselves of the fortress of Govindghur and declared their intention of appropriating its treasures to their own use should their claims not be settled forthwith, and have moreover intimated their determination to resist any treaty which may be in contemplation with the British Government.—*Ibid*.

The following is from a letter dated Cabool 28th September:—

The Force left Cabul this morning for Gurdise, commanded by Colonel Oliver 5th Native Infantry, and consisted of 3 brass, 2 iron 9-pounders and 1 24lb. Howitzer, under Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Warburton; 3 Companies Shah's Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Sturt; 200 of Her Majesty's 44th, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, 6th Shah's Infantry and 2 Russiaks Anderson's Horse, and would be reinforced there by Lieutenant Marsh's Corps and Captain Hay's Afghan Horse. Captain Bygrave joined his Regiment for the occasion. The object is to reduce 4 or 5 Forts.—*Agra Ukhar*, Oct. 14.

We have intelligence to the 1st instant, from Candahar which mentions that General Nott had just completed his arrangements for sending a detachment under the command of Colonel Wymer, against certain turbulent Chiefs in Zamindawur, Tereen, and Dehravunt, who will neither pay tribute nor allegiance to our client King.

Letters from Cabool of the 30th ultimo, have also reached us. These state that a force consisting of a wing of the 44th Queen's, the 5th Regiment N. I., and either one or two Regiments of the Shah's Infantry, together with ten guns, were about to march towards Ghuznee, in order to coerce sundry refractory Chiefs in that neighbourhood, who would not pay their *rest* without being "racked" for it. All this does not look very much, as though the auguries of certain would be sooth-sayers, who have of late been wont to predicate the abrupt withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan, would prove to be founded on fact; much less does it warrant the belief that "poor distracted country" has subsided into a state even approaching tranquillity. In truth, we greatly fear, that so far from the pernicious effects, the excitation and the angry and watchful jealousy, which were naturally, nay, inevitably superinduced by Lord Auckland's Afghan policy being speedily corrected and subdued, these will still continue to operate actively and often openly against us, even after His Lordship has done to swell those "trampy lists of long forgotten peers," among whom he is enrolled. Indeed to us it appears doubtful whether the aboriginal inhabitants of Afghanistan, and those of Britain and of British India will ever coalesce, but this is too long a subject to enter upon now.—*Ibid*.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Norfolk, Gildoway, from London 13th June, and the Salazar, (F.) Williams, from Sydney 22d August.—*Englishman*, Oct. 11.

Troops for Maulmain.

The details of Artillery for Maulmain and Arracan have arrived from Dum-Dum and are encamped at Ballooghaut. The arsenal is almost gutted with camp equipage and other marching equipments. The steamer *Ganges* is filling up with a European crew instead of the former native one—she is to be equipped with eight carronades, 12 and 24 prs. with a 6 pr. bow-gun on a sliding carriage.

The *Calliope* is out of dock, and almost ready to sail, but with a very sickly crew, at least one fourth of the complement being on the Doctor's list. The first division of the 50th Regiment will not get way for some days.—*Star*, Oct. 11.

Death of Colonel Denby.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel Denby which occurred on the 26th September, at Simla;—after, (as we understand) but a brief illness. "He perished," says our correspondent, "from sheer inanition—having denied himself even *rotee mukhun*! He died, however, worth from a lakh to two lakhs of rupees, which will be a consolation, to some 'person or persons' in the second generation—probably, some young nephews or nieces, for he was himself a single man."

It is added, that "he had some time since been enjoined to go to England on account of his health. But he confessed to some of his acquaintances that he derived too much enjoyment from 'accumulating' to forego it even for the sake of health itself!"

The death of Colonel Denby will, officially, promote Major Home, Brevet Major Carter, Brevet Captain Thomas, and Ensign Lawrence; but as we believe: there is no doubt of, Colonel, Presgrave's death at the Cape, the step will actually go into the 43d Regiment. It is understood that Captain Bygrave will succeed Major Home in the Presidency Paymastership, and Captain Graves, Major Carter in the Pay Mastership of Pensioners at Barrackpore.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 11.

Collision of the ships "Cordonan" and "Enchantress."

In dropping down yesterday the *Cordonan* ran foul of the *Enchantress*, carrying away her bow sprit, figure head, &c. and staying in her own quarter boat, carrying away hammock-nettings, and davits.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 9.

Expected Marriage of a Hindu Widow.

Some time ago Baboo Mothyal Seal offered a reward of ten thousand rupees, to the first Hindu youth that would marry a widow. Hitherto no one has been bold enough to win this prize and get a wife in the bargain; but a case is likely soon to happen. A respectable native young man, brought up at the Hindu College, and who has not read the advice of Mr. Weller senior, to his son, is negotiating a marriage with a youthful widow, also respectably connected. The principals in the matter are, says our informant, head and ears enamoured of each other, and are both restlessly anxious for the nuptials. The guardians of the female also are not against it, so in all likelihood an important example, favorable to the extinction of one of the most barbarous of Hindu Customs, is likely to be set by this young man to his countrymen at large.—*Ibid*.

The Jurisdiction of the Magistrates.

By the new act the magistrates are competent to take cognizance of such offences only as are comprehended under the title of "simple larceny." Under this restriction a great part of the inconvenience which was intended to be obviated by the enactment continues in existence—while great inconsistency of power characterizes the exercise of the magisterial functions. For instance a magistrate is authorised to take cognizance of stealing from a dwelling house below the value of 20 rupees, and yet he has no jurisdiction to punish a domestic for purloining, two chittacks of oil belonging to his master, or a vagabond for picking one's pocket of a handkerchief, or stealing a dozen pice from a boat. As to the first of these descriptions of offences the most serious inconvenience is felt by the public at large. Every week nearly cases are occurring, of parties withdrawing their charges and declining to prosecute, on being told by the Magistrate that he has no power to punish; but the case must be sent up to the session, and act detrimentally to the ends of justice and to the special encouragement of native domestics so notorious for speculations in Calcutta. To remedy this inconsistency and inconvenient state of things, the chief Magistrate is in correspondence with the Government for the purpose of abolishing the existing restriction, by expunging the word "simple" and defining the Magisterial jurisdiction by the term "larceny" alone.—*Ibid*.

The Asiatic Society.

The usual monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society took place at the rooms on Wednesday evening. It was not so numerously attended as usual, in consequence, we believe of a large party at Col. Casement's. In the absence of the Hon'ble President and the Vice Presidents, the Rev. Dr. Haberlin was called to the chair, and after the current business of the evening had been gone through the thanks of the Society were voted to the former officiating Curator. Mr. Piddington, for his past services.

The new Curator, Mr. Blyth, was introduced to the Society, and his report for the past month was read. It related principally to the Society's mammalogical collection, and to some new additions obtained by the Curator at Madras. The skin of the great Sumatran Orang Outang had been found, upon examination, to admit of stuffing and it was upon the table. The report stated—which was somewhat startling—that Dr. Abel was wholly in error on two essential points in his elaborate paper on this unique animal. The first, that he had omitted to notice the callosities on the cheeks, and the next that there was no ground whatsoever for his attaching credit to the accounts of Captain Cornfoot and his officers, who stated that the animal must have been nearly 7 feet high, since it was taller by a head than the tallest man in the ship. Mr. Blyth on the contrary affirms, that it could not have been more than 2½ feet high! We have not Dr. Abel's paper at hand to refer to, nor would our limits admit of the examination of this question; but we had always understood that his estimation of the animal's size was founded on grounds which had hitherto quite satisfied the Zoologists of Europe.

This report will be no doubt printed, when the learned in these matters will be able to settle this article of their faith. Many specimens of the Gibbons (long armed apes) were also on the table and referred to in the report.

The very curious cylinder from Her. obtained there by Major Pottinger was exhibited, and a paper on it read. It is a small cylinder about an inch and a quarter long, and half an inch in diameter, bored through the middle, to be worn as an amulet or ornament; the interest of it consists in two figures with a bird on a stand between them, and an inscription in Persepolitan uniform characters! It has been referred to Major Rawlinson, who has deciphered much of the Persepolitan writing, and he states, that it is in the third or mixed form of this alphabet. He had not succeeded it would appear in deciphering it. The paper read, which was by Mr. Piddington, related to its physical qualities only. He pronounced it to be probably a ferruginous titanite, analogous to one examined by Klaproth in 1797, and not since noted by our mineralogical writers. From so precious an antique of such diminutive size it would have been next to sacrilege to take even the minutest fragment for blow pipe examination, so that the specific gravity 4.97 and magnetism, hardness, &c. were the only tests which could be available. Many books and other presentations were noticed, amongst which we remarked a box of insects from Dr. Crichton, from Swan River.—*Calcutta Star*, Oct. 8.

Madras.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following are the only arrival and departure since our last issue.

Arrival—October 11, Ship *Buteshire*, Captain A. P. Currie, from Calcutta 24th September, and Sandheads 3d October.—*Passenger*—Dr. Rose.
Departure—October 8, French Barque *Indus*, Captain J. Bremone, to Marseilles.—*Spectator*, Oct. 13.

Rather Suspicious.

We have been informed of a singular and rather suspicious circumstance which occurred on the Beach on Monday evening. Mr. REIHLING (son of the Governor of Tranquebar) and his Sister had engaged their passage by a Dhoney bound for that Port, and had sent their luggage on board the day previous. On Monday evening they proceeded to the vessel which had shifted her berth off St. Thome in advance of her voyage; when the accommodation boat arrived at the spot where she had been anchored, it was found she was under weigh and standing apparently in shore, soon after which she grounded, and has since gone to pieces from the violence of the surf and ground swell. Mr. REIHLING for the safety of his property on board, proceeded to the Police Office and obtained Peons to prevent its being abstracted from the wreck, but on examining it, no traces of the property were discoverable, nor has any of it yet been washed on shore. The owner of the Dhoney has it appears absconded, the affair has therefore a very suspicious appearance, but it will no doubt be thoroughly sifted by the Police, who are engaged in examining into the matter. By this very unfortunate occurrence, Mr. REIHLING and the lady have, we learn, been left in a most unpleasant predicament, every thing they possessed having been shipped on board the Dhoney. Mr. REIHLING had just arrived from Batavia to visit his father, who is in a very precarious state of health.—*Ibid*.

Meteorological Report.

CANDESH.—No rain fell in this Province during the week ending the 2nd instant, except in a few Villages; and fear was still entertained that there would be considerable loss in the Kurreef cultivation last sown, and growing in light soils, and that much of the Rubbee would remain unsown.

NUGOUR.—There was a heavy fall of rain in the Nassik Sub-division of this Collectorate about the 25th of last month which tended to revive the Kurreef, and prepared the soil for the reception of the Rubbee: the accounts are far less favorable from the Principal Division of the Zillah throughout which the fall of rain was very deficient during the whole of last month and the state of cultivation very favorable.

POONA.—This Zillah was also without rain during the two weeks preceding the 8th instant, and the want of it was felt extensively.

SHOLAPOOR.—The last accounts, from this Collectorate for the weeks ending the 23rd and 30th of last month, mention that more or less rain fell throughout nearly the whole of the Talookas, and that the state of the Kurreef and Rubbee cultivation was favorable during those periods.

SURAT.—With the exception of the Agasee rice which was said to be drying up, every description of cultivation was prosperous enough during the week ending the 3rd instant; a further fall of rain however, is stated to be necessary to ensure the safety of the second crops.

BROACH.—Cultivation is reported to have been much in the same state in the Sub-division of Broach, as in the Principal Division about the same period; the Agasee Rice being the only crop that had suffered in any way.

KATRA.—No rain fell in this Zillah during the week ending the 7th instant, but every kind of cultivation, excepting the Bajree past sown, was looking healthy; the Report adds that a further fall of rain is required for the Rubbee cultivation.

AHMEDABAD.—It is expected that the rice will fail considerably and the Bajree and Joaree in a more or less degree, in this Zillah; it is also feared that the Cotton will suffer greatly from the want of the usual fall of rain about the middle of September.

CONCAN.—Former reports have already informed Government of the great change for the worse in the prospects of the season, in the Tannah and Rutnagherie Collectorates.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

On Thursday the 14th October, the Lady of the Rev. George Candy, of a son.

At Byculla, on the 17th October, the Lady of Lieut. Henry Richards, Adjutant 3d Regt., of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

At Athens, on the 9th of June, in the 70th year of her age, Diana, Relief of the late Lieutenant general Stafford O'Brien Waddington, of the Bombay Army, and Sister to the late Lieutenant general William Dwyer, of the 3d Foot Guards, and to the late Honorable Edward Alfred Draper Esq., a member of the legislative council, &c. &c. at the Island of Mauritius.

MADRAS.

At Cochin, on the 30th September, by the Rev. Henry Harley, Henry White Esq., second son of the late Thos. White, Esq., of the Bombay Army, and nephew to Wm. Ramsey White Esq., Surgeon H. M. 76th Lancers, late Acting Deputy Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals at Madras, to Miss Sarah Mima Eliza Thompson, grand niece to Mrs. Colonel Ives of the Madras Army.

BIRTH.

At Bangalore, on the 30th September, the wife of 2d Apothecary G. King, of the 2d E. L. I., of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Bangalore, on the 1st October, the infant Son of 2d Apothecary G. King, 2d E. L. I.

At Bangalore, on the 8th October, Leonora King, the beloved wife of 2d Apothecary G. King, 2d E. L. I. deeply and sincerely regretted by her friends and relations.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Doctor F. Loinsworth—D. J. G. H. M. H. from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon A. Buen—to Broach.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN.....	Oct. 7	CHINA.....	Aug. 24
AFRICA.....	Oct. 14	DELI.....	Oct. 13
ALEXANDRIA.....	Sept. 18	FRANCE.....	Sept. 8
AUSTRALIA.....	Sept. 15	GERMANY.....	Sept. 15
Adelaide.....	July 5	LATVIA.....	Sept. 30
Sydney.....	Aug. 25	LONDON.....	Sept. 6
Port Phillip.....	Aug. 5	MADRAS.....	Oct. 13
BURMAH.....	Sept. 29	MANILLA.....	July 12
Moulmein.....	Sept. 29	MAURITIUS.....	Aug. 15
Rangoon.....	Oct. 4	NEPAL.....	Aug. 21
CAROL.....	Oct. 4	PENANG.....	Aug. 21
CAIRO.....	Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH.....	16
CALCUTTA.....	Oct. 16	QUETTA.....	Oct. 2
CANDAHAR.....	Oct. 5	SCINDIA.....	Sept. 6
CAYLOR.....	Oct. 5	SINGAPORE.....	Sept. 9

To Correspondents.

A correspondent at Poona has written us on several occasions, complains that his letters have not been acknowledged. We cannot give an answer to every communication received, and the letters alluded to by our correspondent were written upon such dirty scraps of paper, like Pope's poems that for the lives of us we could not make out the writing.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, October 23, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 11th instant, Madras to the 13th inst. Agra to the 14th, Delhi to the 13th inst. and Singapore (via Calcutta) to 9th September.

THE Agra *Ukhar* states, on the authority of a letter dated Cabool 28th September, that a Force left Cabul on the 28th September for Gurdise, under the command of Colonel Oliver of the 5th Regt. N. I. This force is the same as that referred to in the last issue of the *Delhi Gazette*. The *Ukhar* also states that intelligence had been received from Candahar to the 1st October, stating that General Nott had completed his arrangements for sending a detachment under the command of Colonel Wymer against several turbulent Chiefs, who will neither pay tribute nor allegiance to Shah Soojah.

THE *Delhi Gazette* announces the positive return to India of the Brigade at Kandahar, and that General Nott had left to take command of the force, with the light company of the 42nd as his escort. The same contemporary mentions that a report had just been received that a body of the Akhalies had refused certain pecuniary demands and had taken possession of the Fortress of Govindghur. They expressed their determination to appropriate the treasures in the fort to their own use, and intimated that they would resist any treaty in contemplation with the British Government.

THE following interesting and late intelligence from Constantinople we have translated from the *Aurora of Ararat*, a Smyrna paper in the Armenian language.

August 8.—The English Steamer Polyphemus which arrived on Friday last from Trebizint zin, where she took Sir John McNeil the British Envoy to the court of Persia, leaves this day for Alexandria to convey Col. Barnett the English Consul Genl. thither. M. Kramar the Russian Consul is also to proceed to Alexandria by the same vessel.

A German youth said to be of noble family, has come over to Constantinople for the purpose of embracing the Mahomedan faith. He repaired yesterday to the Royal Palace that he may, according to custom, make known his intentions there, in the presence of the minister of foreign affairs and the first Dragoman of the Austrian Embassy.

GREECE.

Athens 28 July.—For some time past part of the population of Greece has been evincing an inveterate dislike towards Turkey. We ought to hasten to the aid of our brethren of the East, "say they, and thus endeavour to give out that their brethren there are in great misery. These agitators labour hard to bring the authorities also over to their own erroneous opinion. The Greek journals in favor of this opinion have been very active and written long on the subject, memorials have even been presented to the king and the ministers, and many partisans were also obtained.

There is no doubt that the late insurrection in Crete had been caused by these people; since on many occasions, spies, money and provision were sent from Greece; and, at this present moment, the established Cretan meetings at Athens endeavour once more to inflame the fire of civil war in Crete.

Almost publicly preparations are made in many places for proceeding to Crete and raising the people there. The result, however, of such proceedings is already known to all. The irregularities of these people will soon be put a stop to, as it was last time; some imprudent men will fall asacrifice to their rash conduct; the blood of some innocent might also be shed, and the villany of the authors of these evils will rest with themselves.

5 August.—A few months after, some change is to take place among the Ambassadors of the great powers. It is rumoured that preparation are made for the departure of Lord Ponsonby without any sign of his return. It is even affirmed that, according to his own statement, he was not to return to Constantinople. They say he is to be succeeded by Sir Charles Paget, but this requires confirmation.

Accounts from Erzeroom inform us that the plague is not yet subsided either at Erzeroom or about the environs. It is hoped, however, that it will soon cease, as the winter there is set in shortly.

By the arrival yesterday of the Govt. Steamer *Thaier Bahri* from Crete, we have learnt that the insurgents there have entirely submitted, and the island is at present in perfect peace.

14 August.—The Sublime Porte has decided on the amount of Tribute to be paid by the inhabitants of mount Lebanon, which is 1,750,000 piasters annually. The amount to be paid by the inhabitants of the low countries is also very moderate, since, in consideration of these people having been great sufferers during the late war, the Sublime Porte was pleased not to press them with heavy tribute. The commercial agreements were also to be put in force on the 4th inst. For the convenience of the merchants, however, the exportation duty on silk was allowed to be paid in kind.

These regulations are certain proofs of the beneficence and kindness of the sublime Porte, towards the people of Syria, who will no doubt receive these favors with a due sense of gratitude.

A private letter from Kunhur states that a good shower of rain fell there on the 17th which cooled the atmosphere and held out cheering prospects of a plentiful crop.

SINGAPORE Papers to the 9th September, received via Calcutta, mention that a letter, dated Tunganu the 23rd August, had been received from Mr. Gill late Chief Officer of the *Sultana*, stating, that owing to contrary winds and currents he had been unable to effect a passage to Singapore from the Coast of Borneo. Mr. Gill had therefore been obliged to put into Tinghan for provisions and water. The *Diana Steamer* which had been dispatched to relieve the distressed crew and passengers was hourly expected to return.

We have received a copy of the Regulations of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and beg to assure its Directors that our Columns will at all times be open to communications tending to further the prosperity of a society founded for such laudable purposes.

We are much surprised to learn that, the Court of Petty Sessions did not sit on Thursday in consequence of the Chief Magistrate being engaged in the Superintendent of a Sale of Opium at the Warehouse. This certainly is not as it should be, and the evil is aggravated, if, as we hear, no Court will be held before the 30th. This act of gross injustice also operates more detrimentally upon the poorer classes, who, if committed for a very venial offence, will in the event of their being unable to find bail, have been compelled to undergo before trial, an imprisonment of twelve days, which, should the charge not be substantiated, can be viewed in no other light than that of being false and oppressive.

The injury moreover may be inflicted not only upon the prisoner, but extended to a numerous family, totally dependent upon his exertions for support, while he, obliged to horde during that time with old offenders, receives a moral contamination which a sense of the injustice of his punishment gradually ripens into a vindictive determination to practise upon Society the lessons he has been taught by the defective working of its Magisterial Courts. No public notification being given of the postponement or adjournment of these sittings, individuals, whose attendance may be required either as witnesses or complainants, must do so at no inconsiderable loss of time, and in some instances of money for the expenses of a conveyance, should they live at a distance from the Court, and their means be scanty. The exposure of this system of delaying Justice becomes a paramount duty when we see the Bengal Papers, who seldom think that any good thing can come out of Bombay, extolling the summary manner in which cases are so rapidly disposed of in our Court of Petty Sessions; and even a Bombay Judge, actually so ignorant of the tardiness with which this theory of cheap and speedy Justice is carried into practise as to complain from the Bench that so many trifling offences should be for trial brought before the Supreme Court, which the Petty Sessions were fully competent to decide. This junction of two or more Offices, such as that of which we now complain, must leave the duties of both improperly discharged, and can have no other object than that of bestowing upon some favored individual an unreasonable accumulation of salary. We are not prepared to assert with legal accuracy that the Supreme Court has a controlling power over the Petty Sessions, that might remedy this evil, but believing that it has, not a moment should be lost in exercising it. These remarks which may seem invidious are by no means intended to apply to the present Chief Magistrate, but to attach blame to the superior authorities, who have long appeared to consider the incumbent of that office as always in readiness

to act as *locum tenens* for the Post Master General or any other functionary however onerous and important the duties that are imposed upon him may be, as well as dissimilar to those which he may previously have been accustomed to perform. In the present instance the assistant to the Opium agent might have been expected to conduct a sale for which no particular display of talent after the manner of GEORGE ROBBIN'S is required; did it not happen unfortunately that this Gentleman not being gifted, like Sir Boyle Roche's, with the power of being on two places at once, is obliged to confine himself to his desk at the Post Office, where, all things considered, it is more than probable he finds his time amply occupied. The absurdity of these pluralisms may best be proved by the Police Constables being admitted to a participation of similar privileges, and allowed, like the head of the Department, to employ themselves in case of emergency as Sectioners and Examiners in the Secretariat. Where, we beg to inform them, a few of the latter are at present in great demand.

Civil Appointments. &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1841.
Assistant surgeon A. Burr, to act as civil surgeon at Breach, vice assistant surgeon J. Mackenzie, placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief.
First hospital assistant Tatta Mahadewjee of the 11th regiment native infantry, is attached to the jail at Ahmedabad, and second hospital assistant Shumsher Khan of the Gazerat provincial battalion, to the civil hospital at Ahmedabad.
The undermentioned subordinate medical servants are transferred to the military department.
First hospital assistant Abdul Khymon, now attached to the jail at Ahmedabad.
Second hospital assistant Nussewanjee, now attached to the civil hospital at Ahmedabad.
First grade apprentice Rannoo Bappoojee, now attached to the civil station at Kalra.

Probationer Samuel Watson, is appointed a second grade apprentice, and attached to the civil station at Dharwar, to fill a vacancy.
By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. B. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1841.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint assistant surgeon W. Babbington, to be civil surgeon to the residency in the Persian Gulf, vice Weatherhead, ad deceased.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1841.
Feroozshah Khan Bahadur, principal sudder ameen at Surat, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, on urgent private affairs.
Bombay Castle, 19th October 1841.
The leave of absence granted to Mr. D. Greenhill, puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder fardare adawlat, on the 7th instant, to visit the Mahabulshwar hills, is cancelled, at that gentleman's request.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1841.
Mr. George Grant is permitted to proceed to Ahmedabad, and to place himself under the orders of the collector at that station, until the next examination of the junior civil servants.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Chief Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1841.
The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. W. Babbington, acting 3rd assistant to the collector at Belgam, on the 15th ultimo, is extended for a further period of seven days.

Mr. W. A. Goldinich, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Belgam.
Bombay Castle, 16th October 1841.
Mr. A. N. Shaw, to be acting collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, to be acting collector and magistrate, and acting political agent at Belgam.
Mr. R. D. Loard, to be acting sub-collector, and joint magistrate at Nassauk.

These appointments to have effect from the date of Mr. E. B. Mill's departure from Dharwar.

Lieut. G. Wingate, superintendent of the revenue survey in the Decan, is allowed leave for seven days from the 25th instant, under section XI of the absence regulations, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to his embarking for Europe.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1841.
Mr. G. Coles, acting sub-collector of Breach, is permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation, from the 11th instant.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, acting first assistant to the collector of Dharwar, is permitted to proceed into the Talook of Bunkapur, Hoobles and Hangoor, on permanent deputation, from the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1841.
Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector of Tasmah, is permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation, from the 11th instant.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector of Tasmah, is permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation, from the 11th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. BLANE, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

European Intelligence.

Stations of the British Army.

ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1841.
(From the Naval and Military Gazette.)

Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.

1st Life Gds.—Regent's Park
2nd ditto—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Gds.—Windsor
1st Dr. Gds.—Canada; York
2nd ditto—Sheffield
3rd ditto—Nottingham
4th ditto—Dundalk
5th ditto—Cahir
6th ditto—Newbridge
7th ditto—Liverpool
1st Dragoon—Leeds
2nd ditto—Brighton
3rd ditto—Bengal; Maidstone
4th ditto—Bombay; ditto
5th ditto—Birmingham
7th Hussars—Canada; York
8th ditto—Manchester
9th Lancers—Dorchester
10th Hussars—Dublin
11th ditto—Hounslow
12th Lancers—Dublin
13th Light Drags—Ipawich
14th ditto—Bombay; Maidstone
15th Huss.—Madras; Maidstone
16th Lancers—Bengal; ditto
17th ditto—Glasgow
Green Gds. [1st batt.]—Tower
Ditto [2nd batt.]—Glasgow
Ditto [3rd batt.]—St. J.'s Wood
C. Gds. [1st batt.]—Portman B.
Ditto [2nd batt.]—Canada
Scottish Fusilier Gds. [1st batt.]—Wellington Barracks
Ditto [2nd batt.]—St. G. Barrack
1st Foot [1st batt.]—Gibraltar, Waterford
Do. [2nd batt.]—Canada; Buttevant
2nd Foot—Bombay; Chatham
3rd do.—Bengal; Chatham
4th do.—Madras; Chatham
5th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Athlone
6th do.—Bombay; Deal
7th do.—Gibraltar; Cork
8th do.—No. Sec. Guernsey
9th do.—Bengal; Chatham
10th do.—Glasgow
11th do.—Newport
12th do.—Mauritius; Sunderland
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham
14th do.—Canada; Newry
15th do.—Wolverhampton
16th do.—Canterbury
17th do.—Bombay; Chatham
18th do.—China; Chatham

41st do.—Bombay; Chatham
42nd do.—Cork; Stirling
43rd do.—Canada; London
44th do.—Bengal; Chatham
45th do.—Dublin
46th do.—Gibraltar; Clonmel A
47th do.—N. W. ; Chatham
48th do.—Gibraltar; Spike Island
49th do.—China; Chatham
50th do.—Bengal; Chatham
51st do.—N. W. ; Harwich
52nd do.—Brittany; Longford
53rd do.—Edinburgh
54th do.—Weedon
55th do.—China; Chatham
56th do.—Canada; Armagh
57th do.—Madras; Chatham
58th do.—Dublin
59th do.—Antigua; Jersey
60th do.—[1st batt.]—Bolton
Ditto [2nd batt.]—Jamaica; Dubn
61st do.—Newcastle on T
62nd do.—Bengal; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham
64th do.—North America; Templemore
65th do.—Plymouth; Topsham
66th do.—Canada; Temple
67th do.—Canada; Chester
68th do.—N. W. ; Nensagh
69th do.—Canada; Aberdeen
70th do.—Canada; Aberdeen
71st do.—Canada; Aberdeen
72nd do.—Windsor
73rd do.—Portsmouth
74th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Sheerness
75th do.—Bermuda; Enniskill
76th do.—Manchester
77th do.—Gibraltar; Paisley
78th do.—N. S. W. ; Chatham
79th do.—Portsmouth
80th do.—Jamaica; Athlone
81st do.—Canada; Boyle
82nd do.—Naas
83rd do.—Cork
84th do.—Mauritius; Hull
85th do.—Canada; Chatham
86th do.—Canada; Drogheda
87th do.—Ceylon; Tralee
88th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Temple
89th do.—St. Vincent; Fort G.

19th do.—Malta; Cork
20th do.—Limerick
21st do.—Bengal; Chatham
22nd do.—Bombay; Chatham
23rd do.—Canada; Chatham
24th do.—Devonport
25th do.—Cape of G. H. ; Brecon
26th do.—China; Chatham
27th do.—C. of G. H. ; Galway
28th do.—N. S. Wales; Tilbury
29th do.—Belfast
30th do.—Bermuda; Mullingar
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham
32nd do.—Portsmouth
33rd do.—Barbadoes; Chatham
34th do.—Gosport
35th do.—Mauritius; Dublin
36th do.—New Bruns. ; Cashel
37th do.—Halifax; Birr
38th do.—Zante; Hull
39th do.—Madras; Chatham
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham

93rd do.—Canada; Dundee
94th do.—Bombay; Chatham
95th do.—Ceylon; Chatham
96th do.—N. S. W. ; Chatham
97th do.—Cork; Cork
98th do.—Dublin
99th do.—Kilkenny
100th do.—[1st batt.]—Malta; Dublin
Ditto [2nd batt.]—Newport

Colonial Corps.
1st W. I. R. —Demerara, &c.
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regt.—Canada
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta

A Under order for Bermuda.
B Ditto the Cape.
C Ditto Mauritius.
D Ditto New S. Wales.
E From Bermuda to Canada.

F Ordered Home.
G Gibraltar to W. India.
H West India to Canada.
K Ordered to Winchester.

Historical Sketch of the Case of the Raja of Sattara.

It is my object to call your attention to a narrative of facts, connected with the dethronement of an Indian prince; the confiscation of his property, and the banishment of his person to a distance of 800 miles from the principality over which he ruled. The case I am about to bring before you is important, in every aspect in which it can be viewed. Important, if regard be had to the person who now complains of unjust and un-English treatment at the hands of the British Indian Government. That person is a Hindoo of high birth: a descendant from one of the most renowned among Indian warriors: the representative of the great Sevajee, who, in the middle of the seventeenth century, succeeded in bursting the thralldom of the Mogul power, and became the founder of the powerful and wide-spread empire of the Marhattas. The successor of this great man has recently been hurled from his throne in the sight of all India, and appeals from the power, and alleged injustice of those who have deposed him, to the people in whose name the deed has been done. The case is important—if you connect it with the past history of British India, and view it as another illustration of the grasping policy of the rulers of that country; who, from the condition of lowly merchants, solicited with bated breath, permission to exchange commodities with the subjects of the Mogul, have risen, by the conquest of the sword, to be the lords-paramount of India, and claim the right of dethroning, at their pleasure the hereditary occupants of oriental thrones. The case of the Rajah is but a late act, in a long career of bold and often guilty ambition, stretching over more than half a century. The case before us is important,—as indicating the fate which awaits the still remaining States of India; which, to use the words of the late Governor of Bombay, who deposed the Raja, seems doomed, the whole of them, "to fall, at no distant day, into vortex of British power." The case is a most important one, when viewed in connexion with its natural and inevitable effect upon the minds of the natives of India. It reveals the true source of our present danger—a danger growing, not out of the designs of foreigners, but out of the suspicion, the jealousy, and the hatred, which are begotten by our continued acts of aggression and usurpation. It is not possible that the enlightened natives of India can witness our almost daily encroachments upon territory, which we have declared to be sacred to the possession of others, without being reminded of the near approach of their own doom, and without cherishing a desire, if possible, to avert it, by inviting the interposition of some power that shall humble the pride and prostrate the might of their oppressors, and prove milder in its rule over the dominion it may snatch from us. Nei ther is it to be expected, that those whom we have already cast down, and utterly spoiled both of their ancient prerogatives and ancestral rights, can entertain any other than hostile feelings, however those feelings may be disguised, against those by whom they have been subjugated and bereft. Let those, who measure with complacency and patriotic exultation the length and breadth of our Eastern territory, and swell the number of the Queen's subjects by adding the hundred millions of India, look well to the elements of which the mighty mass is composed. Prostrate they may be, and are; but beneath the ruins of the empires we have razed, there are smouldering fires of inextinguishable hatred, which some unlucky wind may blow into a flame which may burn to our destruction. The present case will be found important—as exhibiting the true character of the home Government of India. It will take us to the councils of the India House and the Board of Control, and will show us to what extent those who have been wronged abroad, are justified in expecting sympathy and redress from the authorities at home. And, finally, the case before us will prove the absolute necessity which exists for the people of this country becoming better acquainted with the state of Indian affairs—with their own solemn and tremendous responsibilities—and with the power, which they may constitutionally exercise, to check the progress of evil government, and save, from ultimate ruin or alienation, the empire they have acquired. It may be proper here to premise, that, exclusive of those portions of India which are considered and denominated British territory, there are upwards of thirty native States, the surviving fragments of fallen dynasties, which have relinquished political relations with one another, and are connected with the British Government by treaties of various kinds. Sattara, the state of which I am to speak this evening, is in alliance with us by a treaty, which guarantees the protection of the British Government, and gives to that Government the right, within certain defined limits, of controlling the internal affairs of the principality. The territory of Sattara, at the present time, extends over a surface of about 7900 square miles, and yields a revenue of about £180,000 sterling per annum. Sattara became the capital of the Marhatta empire in the year 1798, and has ever since remained the residence of the Marhatta princes. The descendants of Sevajee, the founder of the empire, and a man of inferior religious caste among the Hindoos, continued to exercise sovereign sway until 1749, when the Brahmin minister obtained a deed, empowering him, as Peshwa, or prime minister, to exercise the sole power in the State. In this he was supported by the Marhatta chiefs, on condition that a suitable allowance was made for the descendants of the royal house; and, from that period, the Peshwas, in regular succession, were considered as the actual rulers, while the nominal Princes resided in the city of Sattara. These Princes, however, were accustomed to receive the homage, respect, and reverence of all classes. They were called upon to confirm all successions to great offices of state; nor was any war ever engaged in without the sanction of the Raja.

At the commencement of the Marhatta war in 1817, the Raja of Sattara, recently dethroned, was a State prisoner in the hands of Bajee Rao, the then Peshwa; and on the conquest of the Marhatta empire, which was completed on the 20th of February, 1818, the power of the Peshwa was entirely annihilated, and the British Government proceeded to carry into effect the terms of a previous proclamation to the Marhatta people and chieftains, that the Raja, on being released, should be placed at the head of an independent sovereignty, of such an extent as might maintain him and his family in comfort and dignity. On the 20th

of May, the Raja made his public entry into Sattara, escorted by the British troops, and most of the officers, and was formally placed upon the gadi (or throne) in full durbar. The motive avowed by the Governor-General of India, in thus establishing the Raja on the throne of his ancestors, with a limited territory, was to afford an honourable maintenance to the representative of the ancient Princes of the country, and to establish among the Marhattas a counterpoise to the remaining influence of the former Brahmin Government. On the 25th of September, 1818, a treaty was concluded with the Raja of Sattara, by which the British Government ceded to his Highness, his heirs and successors, in perpetual sovereignty, certain districts specified in a schedule annexed. This territory was to be held in subordinate co-operation to the British Government, and the Raja to be guided in all matters by the British political agent or resident at his Highness's Court.

Having now seen the Raja placed on his throne—that throne secured to him by solemn treaty, ratified, sealed, and delivered, let us look back for a moment to the still earlier history of this interesting Prince. His father had died in the year 1808, leaving two sons, himself, then four years old, and his brother, Appa Sahib, now his successor, and then an infant in arms. Their mother was a woman of high family, of great spirit, and of considerable natural talents. She was proud of her elevated rank, devoted to the interests of her children, a hater of the Brahmins, who had usurped the power originally wielded by the Marhatta princes, and was bent on giving her sons an education which should render them, in some respects, equal to cope with the monolized learning of the priesthood. She, besides, carefully instilled into their minds the dislike which she herself cherished to the whole race; and, as will be seen in the sequel, the ex-Raja was not slow to profit by her lessons. It had been the policy of the Brahmins to prevent the Sattara princes from being taught to read and write, and to confine their accomplishments chiefly to skill in horsemanship, and the use of the bow. The Dowager, however, contrived to have her sons instructed in letters, after midnight, while their attendants slept; and the result was, that they were both tolerably educated before they were released from the Peshwa's power. The conduct of the Raja, when placed on his throne, evinced so much gratitude and fidelity to the British; so much talent and aptitude for public business; so much enlightened liberality and zeal for the interests of his people, that, in three years from the time of his installation, the entire management of the principality was placed in his hands, and the designation of Political Agent, for that of Political Resident, whose advice was only to be informed, when the Raja's conduct was likely to lead to inconvenience or injustice, or to a positive breach of the treaty. Left to himself, he displayed a laudable, and, in India, extraordinary desire for the education of the people. He was most anxious to fit the Marhattas for business, that they might supply the places hitherto filled by the Brahmins. For his own connexions, and the sons of the great officers of his government, he set apart a suite of rooms, in his own palace, as a college. On one occasion, when it was deemed necessary to ascertain what was the state of education in Sattara, a town containing 10,000 souls, it was found that it contained no fewer than forty schools. He manifested the deepest respect for the advice of those who had placed him on his throne, and superintended his early administration; and rigidly fulfilled the parting promise, which he gave to Captain Grant Duff, the Political Agent, on his quitting Sattara for England, in 1823, that he would never depart from the laws established for him by that gentleman, and confirmed by the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. Such is the testimony borne to the virtues and fidelity of this Prince, before the Court of Proprietors, on the 10th of last month, by Major-General Briggs, who immediately succeeded Captain Grant Duff, and was for four years Political Resident at the Raja's Court. Nor was it on the subject of education alone, that the Raja displayed his zeal for the welfare and improvement of his people, and his fitness to rule over the portion of his ancestors' dominions conferred upon him. He made Sattara, from being a small and insignificant place, a handsome and populous town. He planned and laid out broad streets in every direction. He supplied the want of water by an aqueduct, brought from the neighbouring hills, a distance of two miles; and with so much skill, that a well-known civil engineer in this country, who saw and examined the work while in progress, declared that he was perfectly astonished at the science which had been displayed in every part of its construction, whether as to the knowledge of hydraulics, or the ingenuity in discovering and leading to the main trunk, the several small streams of water which were conducted into it; and he even carried with him the recipe for forming the cement which was used in laying the pipes. The Raja also laid out large sums in the formation of roads and bridges, and set aside other large sums, annually, out of his revenues for that purpose. Such was the Raja of Sattara, as he appeared every day in the eyes of the men appointed to watch his conduct. From year to year he received the lavish praises of the Bombay Government, and from year to year he was complimented by the authorities at home upon the wisdom and beneficence of his sway. At last, in the latter end of the year 1835, seventeen years from the date of his elevation to the throne, sixteen from the signing of the treaty, and fourteen from the period when he assumed the entire management of the affairs of his kingdom, the Court of Directors, desirous of bestowing upon him the highest and most gratifying mark of their admiration and respect, resolved that he should be presented with a sword, and at the same time with a suitable letter. In the letter, which received the signature of every one of the twenty-four Directors, they complimented the Raja upon the exemplary fulfilment of the duties of his elevated situation; they declared that the whole course of his conduct reflected the highest credit on his character—that he had won their unqualified approbation—that his liberality in executing, at his own cost, various public works of great utility, had justly raised his reputation in the eyes of the princes and people of India; and that, therefore, they had sent him a present of a sword, in testimony of their admiration and high esteem. Such was the Raja of Sattara in 1835. The sword and letter went out in 1836, but never reached the Prince. Before they arrived, he had incurred the displeasure of the Bombay Government, and engines were already at work to effect his ruin. Unhappily, they succeeded, and this exemplary Prince is now the ex-Raja of Sattara. We proceed to the story of his downfall—a story reflecting the deepest and most indelible disgrace upon all the parties concerned in effecting it.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Poynder's Amendment.

In our last, we intimated our intention to notice the letter published by Mr. Poynder in the *Times*. We now reprint that document, and shall proceed to make some remarks upon it, in connexion with the amendment to which it refers. While we distinctly express our dissent from Mr. Poynder's course, we desire at the same time to say, that we have long entertained the highest respect for the character of Mr. Poynder, and have admired, both the perseverance and ability with which he has been accustomed to prosecute his special and peculiar objects in the Court of Proprietors. It is, in fact, our knowledge of Mr. Poynder's worth as a man, and the weight of his opinion with a large class of the community, that leads us to bestow upon his procedure in this matter, the notice we are now taking. We have before us two documents. The first, an amendment which Mr. Poynder intended to have submitted during the recent debate; and the other, a letter, written for the purpose of setting forth the title of that amendment, to the attention of the Directors, and the support of the Court of Proprietors. Having considered these documents with the utmost calmness and candour, we are compelled to regard them as unwise, contradictory, and compromising. Deeply do we grieve to find a man of Mr. Poynder's high religious principles, standing forth as the advocate of a course, the admitted aim of which is, to make the claims of the deeply injured party subservient to the character and convenience of the guilty one. We think we can fully prove that this is the case. The preamble, or first clause, of Mr. Poynder's amendment, is in the following terms:—

"That, adverting both to the oral testimony of the Company's Residents, and to the papers which have been subsequently printed, this Court is of opinion that a long course of injustice has been pursued in India against the ex-Raja of Satara, which has terminated in his final deposition upon insufficient grounds; that, without desiring to inculpate the Bombay Government as acting under evidence which has since appeared to this Court to have no foundation in truth, and still less intending to impugn the motives which influenced the hon. Court of Directors, in adopting the decision of the 13th day of February, 1840:—

Here, Mr. Poynder calls upon the Court of Proprietors to declare, first, that the Raja of Satara has been the victim of "a long course of injustice." Mr. Poynder calls upon the Court of Proprietors to declare, secondly, that the Raja of Satara has been deposed by the Bombay Government, "upon insufficient grounds." Mr. Poynder calls upon the Court of Proprietors to declare, thirdly, that, both upon "the oral testimony of the Company's Residents, and the papers which have been laid before them, the evidence adduced against the Raja has no foundation in truth." Having asserted this in his amendment, Mr. Poynder calls upon the same Court to declare, that it has no desire to inculpate the Bombay Government, and still less to impugn the motives of the Court of Directors, in sanctioning the decision of that Government. Such is the preamble. May we not ask, "Is this sober earnest, or the bitterest irony?" We next come to the second part of the amendment; it is as follows:—

"This Court is still anxious, under all the circumstances of the case, to recommend to the hon. Court of Directors to take into their favourable consideration, the propriety of restoring the ex-Raja to his original rights; or, if that should be deemed impracticable, of awarding to him such a compensation as may supply an adequate provision for his future comfort, including the restoration of his jewels and personal property, as may be consistent with the demands of justice and equity."

If Mr. Poynder's "healing" amendment was intended to be one of cutting sarcasm, he certainly reserved its keenest edge for the last clause of the resolution. Mr. Poynder calls upon the Proprietors to declare their continued anxiety, that such a course should be adopted in the Raja's case, as might be consistent with the demands of justice and equity. "This is very good. Having so done, Mr. Poynder most kindly offers to initiate the Proprietors into the practice of justice and equity, in the case of one, who has been the victim of a long course of injustice, and has been deprived of personal property, jewels, and a throne, upon evidence declared to be destitute of any foundation in truth. We are compelled to admire the cutting courtesy of Mr. Poynder's resolution. Well may he feel regret at the loss of the opportunity which he so assiduously sought, of pointing out to the Proprietors the macadamized road to an adjustment of the Raja's case. What would he have done, if he had not been to use a word he will remember "jockeyed" out of the putting of his amendment? He would have called upon the honourable Court to set aside the original motion of Mr. Lewis, the "well-meant" propositions of Mr. Salomons and Mr. Thompson, and the "absurd dictum of dictatorialism" proceeding from the Chairs, and, in place of these, he would have moved the Court to "recommend, under all the circumstances of the case, that the Directors should take into their favourable consideration the propriety of restoring the ex-Raja to his original rights." Ungrateful men, these Directors! to circumvent the merciful design of Mr. Poynder. Blind infatuation! to insult all decency, by shutting the door against action and hope, when every thing that Mr. Poynder wished to do, was most respectfully to recommend, and all he intended to recommend was, that they should favourably consider the mere propriety of restoring the original rights of which the Raja, by a long course of injustice and false evidence, had been deprived. Or, if that should be deemed "impracticable"—"impracticable" to consider the "propriety"! Mr. Poynder had yet another way of meeting the demands of justice and equity. He was prepared to recommend, that the Directors should "consider the propriety" of awarding to the dethroned victim of injustice and perjured evidence, such compensation as would supply him with an adequate provision for his future comfort, including the restoration of his jewels and personal property. Again, we ask, could Mr. Poynder be really serious? We hope not; but if he was, we seriously tell him, he has been guilty, or would have been guilty, of the most serious piece of inconsistency we ever remember to have seen in the same compass of words.

We come to his letter. That Mr. Poynder was serious in the description given in his amendment of the treatment of the Raja, and the means taken to ruin him, we have abundant evidence in this letter. "The Bombay Government," says Mr. Poynder, "has obviously set itself to the support of the basest and lowest profligate who ever intrigued for or ascended a throne; and has, in order to it, (viz. the overthrowing of this base profligate,) violently deposed the rightful occupant of that throne, a high-minded individual, under charges supported only by paid and perjured evidence." Yet, Mr. Poynder desires not to inculpate the Bombay Government! Again—"A more gross and outrageous defiance of every principle of justice and equity was never attempted to be supported than by the Bombay Government." But, says Mr. Poynder, I by no means wish to inculpate the Bombay Government! "It was only upon the most perjured and infamous evidence of a band of conspirators, that they overthrew an honest man, and enthroned a scoundrel." But, says Mr. Poynder, I have no desire to inculpate the Bombay Government! Again—"The Directors, desiring to give themselves any trouble, determined to support, at all events, the foreign authorities." But, says Mr. Poynder, I impute no improper motive! The Directors "indecently voted for their own acquittal," but still, of course, with no improper motive! Finally—"The whole case of the Raja of Satara reminds me of that immanitate patriot, John Wilkes, of Whiggish memory, who being required, as Chamberlain, to have *Audi alteram partem* inscribed in his civic Court, engaged for its being done, and then placed that inscription behind his chair; declaring, at the same time, that he did so, in order that he might never see it." So says Mr. Poynder, in the same breath that he tells you, "I had an amendment to propose, annulling both of the (Bombay and Home) Authorities!" We will venture to say, that the annals of inconsistency and contradiction will scarcely furnish any thing comparable to this. We might proceed to expose the pitiable incongruities and childish absurdities of other portions of this letter, and we might find ample scope and justification for the severest ridicule; but we cannot afford to do this. The letter is morally unsound; its doctrine is radically bad; and we must, therefore, resist every temptation to pleasure, and offer a word of wholesome admonition to Mr. Poynder. We respectfully tell that gentleman, that he can establish no right to let down the standard of immutable justice. He is bound to support the claims of equity, without reference to the station, the convenience, or the character of the parties, who have dared to trample on those claims. He wrongs his client when he offers to sacrifice his rights, by compounding such a case of iniquity. The Raja has himself uniformly rejected, with righteous indignation, every attempt at accommodation. He demands the throne from which he has been "violently deposed." Justice and Equity demand his restoration to that throne. If Mr. Poynder would give him less, we call upon him to justify the course he would take, upon some better ground than "a desire to save the credit of the Home and Foreign Authorities."—*British Indian Advocate*, Aug. 16.

Sydney.

The Immigrants by the Queen Victoria.

A few days after the arrival of the *Queen Victoria*, at this port, we were favoured with several accounts of what was termed "the highly gross and immoral conduct" of certain parties on board that vessel, during the voyage from England—from motives of delicacy towards those who were not only accused of winking at, but participating in such disgraceful proceedings,

and aware that a court of enquiry was about to investigate all the circumstances connected with the accusation, we deferred from any public allusion to it, until the court had closed their enquiries—one of our contemporaries has thought fit to draw public attention to the affair, and as further silence will serve no end, we may state a part at least of that which has already been made known. Charges have been preferred against the Captain and Surgeon, for allowing the most disgraceful and immoral conduct between the seamen and some of the female immigrants, who were allowed to enter the place set apart for the sailors, at all hours of the night and day—these parties are themselves charged with similar conduct. We refrain from stating all we have heard of this iniquitous affair, which we have been informed, was such as to entail disgrace upon the parties implicated—the vessel during the voyage, we are told, was a hell upon earth, a shameless brothel, where the feelings of the respectable immigrants were hourly shocked by the open immorality of those around them, and with whom they were, by the force of circumstances, obliged to come into contact—how harrowing must it have been to the fathers of families to breathe such an atmosphere of depravity and pollution, where common decency was set at defiance, and the best feelings unblushingly outraged. The greatest blame is attached to the parties, whoever they are, who selected these emigrants, and who are charged with having shipped common prostitutes for this colony, and endeavouring by means of false documents, to secure the bounties on such persons. While crossing the line, in direct contravention of the immigration regulations, several females were grossly assaulted and subjected to the barbarous ordeal of "shaving." We have neither space nor inclination to record all that has been against the several parties alleged, but as the report of the board, will, in all probability be made public in a few days—we shall revert to, and make our remarks upon this subject, which to say the least of it; is worthy of the reprobation of all men who have the least regard to public decency and morality.—*Sydney Gazette*, Aug. 24.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	Agents.	For	To Sail.
A Steamer.	Supt. Indian Navy.	Suez.	1st Nov.
Repulse.	Forbes & Co.	London.	Despatch.
Mary.	B. & A. Hornumjee & Co.	London.	Despatch.
Dorothy.	David Sassoon.	London.	Despatch.
Sarah.	Grey & Co.	London.	Despatch.
Samuel.	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London.	1st Nov.
John McNeill.	B. & A. Hornumjee & Co.	London.	1st Dec.
Reliance.	Remington & Co.	London.	20th inst.
Atchul.	Skinner & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Madonna.	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Thalia.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Majestic.	G. S. King.	Liverpool.	20th inst.
Ann.	Forbes & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Margaret.	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Phoenix.	Richie, Stewart & Co.	Liverpool.	25th inst.
Ann Martin.	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Cecilia.	Forbes & Co.	France.	Despatch.
Hannah Kerr.	Richie, Stewart & Co.	China.	Despatch.
Sir H. Compston.	Ag. M. B. B. & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Lord Elphinstone.	Firth & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Charles Forbes.	Hornumjee Bicejee.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Castle Huntly.	C. Cowan & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Augusta.	C. Cowan & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Dilulus.	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Ulverstone.	B. & A. Hornumjee & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Palatine.	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Bombay Castle.	J. Jessup & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Forth.	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Moffat.	Forbes & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Tanjore.	Forbes & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
* Higginson & Co.	Forbes & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Abouba.	B. & A. Hornumjee & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Chieftain.	Forbes & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.
Helen.	Forbes & Co.	Calcutta.	Despatch.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers *Atlanta*, *Zenobia*, *Victoria*, *Enterprise*, *Auckland* and *Berence*; Brigs *Tiptoe*, *Palladium*, and *Tiger*; Schooner *Royal Tiger*; Surveying Tenders, *Cardinal* and *Madras*.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—*Janu*, *Fazul*, *Rahim*, *Alliance*, *Hannah*, *Lord Castle*, *Rangoon*, *Penelope*, *Savoy*, *Lodeau*, *Hamanshaw*, *Dodley*, *Dorset*, *Parsad*, *Calcutta*, *Booby*, *Loch*, *Hamanshaw*, *Dodley*, *American*, *Schooner Rowena*.
French—*Man of War Favourite*.
Portuguese—*Brig Quatro de Abril* and *Brig Tres Irmaos*.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
*Cambrian.	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London.	23d June.
*Mahar.	Skinner & Co.	do.	23d Aug.
*Childs Harold.	Forbes & Co.	do.	23d July.
*Bombay.	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	26th Aug.
*Tasso.	Forbes & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper.	Remington & Co.	do.	12th Aug.
*Anonyma.	Remington & Co.	do.	3d Sept.
*Edinburgh.	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	20th Sept.
*Francis Spaight.	Forbes & Co.	do.	8th Sept.
Lord Eldon.	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	1st Sept.
*Oeylon.	Shields.	do.	16th June.
Deuport.	Firth & Co.	Liverpool.	14th Aug.
Mertoun.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	do.	19th June.
William Pirie.	Forbes & Co.	do.	4th Aug.
Helen Stewart.	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	15th July.
Caledonia.	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	25th Aug.
Princess Charlotte.	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	10th Aug.
Queen Victoria.	Palmer, Milne & Co.	do.	15th July.
Montague.	Skinner & Co.	do.	23d July.
Clansman.	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	do.	19th Aug.
Christiana.	B. & A. Hornumjee & Co.	do.	19th Aug.
Alex. Grant.	B. & A. Hornumjee & Co.	do.	19th Aug.
Woodman.	do.	do.	7th Aug.
Corea.	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.	do.	5th Sept.
Lancaster.	Higginson and Cardwell.	do.	27th Sept.
Shakespeare.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	do.	27th Sept.
Lady Clifford.	Foster & Co.	do.	8th Sept.
Cambridge.	B. & A. Hornumjee & Co.	do.	16th Sept.
Hindustan.	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	10th Sept.
Agnes Gilmore.	Agnes Gilmore.	Clyde.	10th Feb.
*Brilliant.	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane.	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	6th July.
*Thistle.	Firth & Co.	do.	20th July.
*Agnes.	do.	do.	19th Aug.
*St. Vincent.	do.	do.	17th Aug.
*Wave.	do.	do.	24th Aug.
Glasgow.	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	15th Sept.
Margaret Pollock.	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	10th Sept.
Langschire.	do.	do.	10th Sept.
Lydia.	Grey & Co.	China.	do.
Sir John Harvey.	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Aden.	do.
Kilbaine.	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Calcutta.	do.
Maria.	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	do.
W. Nicol.	W. Nicol & Co.	Australia.	do.
Monarch.	W. Nicol & Co.	Madras.	do.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

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Malta	24 0	23 0
Gibraltar	20 10	14 5
Gibraltar and . . . Alexandria	28 0	16 10
Malta	13 10	8 15
Malta and Alexandria	12 10	8 5

* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c.

Children under ten years of Age half price. Under Three Years free.

A liberal Table with Wines is found for the 1st Cabin Passengers, and included in the fare.

Provisions are provided at the Ship's expense for the 2d Cabin Passengers, but not Wines.

Experienced and respectable female attendants for the Ladies' Cabin.

Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required. Each vessel carries a medical officer approved of by Government.

Quarantine.—The time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine; and under ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released almost immediately on arrival.

Baggage.—Passengers for India are strongly recommended not to take out more than 2 cwt. of baggage, as any excess of that quantity will embarrass them in their transit through Egypt, and probably prevent their arrival at Suez in time for the Bombay steamer.

It is requested that all baggage will be distinctly marked with names and ports of destination. No trunks, boxes, or portmanteaus can be allowed in the Cabins.

Each vessel has a baggage-room, to which access can be had daily; drawers in cash cabin.

The Company do not hold themselves liable for any damage or loss of baggage, nor for unavoidable delay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind whatever.

Passengers can proceed from London to Southampton (from whence the vessels start) by Railway in three hours.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

TO MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

Measurement goods, 1s. 10d. per cubic foot; Carriages on deck, at Shipper's risk, 18s. 18s.; Horses, Mules, or Donkeys on deck, at Shipper's risk, 15s. 15s. (fodder not included).

SPECIE.—To Malta, 10s. per cent.; to Alexandria, 12s. 6d. per cent.; to Ionian Islands, 15s. per cent. PARCELS, according to size, 10s., 12s. 6s., and 4s.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—VIGO: Menendez & Barce.—OPORTO: A. Miller.—LISBON: J. Vanzeller & Sons.—CADIZ: P. de Zuluceta & Co.—GIBRALTAR: W. J. Smith.—MALTA: Hunler & Ross.—ALEXANDRIA: Brigs & Co.—CALCUTTA: Cockerell & Co.

To secure Passages, ship Cargo, and obtain information of every kind, apply to the above Agents; to W. & F. C. Carne, Falmouth; at Southampton to Lieut. Kendall, R. N., Agent and Superintendent, or to T. Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign Steam Packet Office, 44, Regent-street, Piccadilly; or at the

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, No. 51, St. Mary Axe, London.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitably decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London.
Established in 1824.

DIRECTORS.

The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman.
Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. Deputy Chairman.

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Foster Reynolds, Esq. W. Edmond Ferrers, Esq.
William Pratt, Esq. Thomas Fenn, Esq.
George Palmer, jun. Esq. G. Farren Esq. Res Direc

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PHYSICIAN—R. Ferguson, M. D., 9, Queen-street, May-fair.

VISITING PHYSICIAN—J. Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., 12 Old Burlington-street.

SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq., F. R. S., 19, George-street, Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark.

Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERMS INSURANCES.

The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age.	1st yr.	2d yr.	3d yr.	4th yr.	5th yr.	6th yr.	7th y
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17 1	4 2 0	6 10 9	10 8 6	19 1

ALTERNATIVE.

Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE.

Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.